

LATER FROM EUROPE
ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.
50,000 RUSSIANS ACROSS THE DANUBE.

Russian Loss at Turtukai Confirmed.
RETREAT OF THE TURKS REPORTED BY STOCKHOLDERS.
Dates: Liverpool and London, April 5.
The steamer Arctic, which left Liverpool at 1 P. M. on Wednesday, the 24th inst., arrived here yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, making the voyage in 10 days and 19 hours. The Asia arrived out at 3 o'clock morning of Monday, the 2d inst.
On Tuesday, the 4th the Niagara sailed from Liverpool with the 8th regt. (of Infantry) for the East.
The Golden Age reached King George's Sound Australia, in 61 days, including 14 days' detention at St. Vincent and 10 days' stoppage there. The voyage time was therefore 47 days.

and the Cape. After the war, it was remembered that the British Government had agreed to send a mail by the Golden Age, preferring to pay £14,000 to the sailing ship *Matilda Waterhouse*, whose arrival out we may vainly look for some weeks to come.

Fifteen packet ships, amounting to 26,000 tons, are at the present moment fitting up at Liverpool to convey troops to the East. These are for instance, the *Concorde*, 1,000 tons; *Sar of the South*, 1,235; *Timandra*, 1,117. For *Paravatu*, the *Echunga*, 1,018. *Medora*, 647. *Mary Ann*, 937. *Caracalla*, 661; already for sea. The following will come so nearly. *Shooting Star*, 1,261; *Wilson Keenan*, 1,199. *Gerrard*, 1,061; *Glendalough*, 1,058. *War Cloud*, 890. *Tyrene*, 1,197. *Asia*, 771; steamer *Albatross*, 609 tons.

The screw steamer *Gladiator*, from New-York, arrived at Greenock at 2 o'clock on Saturday, 1st inst.

Capt. Dury of the packet ship *Constitution*, fell over-board and was drowned, on the morning of the 1st, while the ship was off Port Lynas, outward bound. In consequence of this unfortunate accident the ship put back to Liverpool.

By the arrival of the *Prince of the Ocean*, at London, April 1, we have intelligence of the loss of the emigrant ship *Sas Nymph*, from Liverpool February 21, for New-York. Was a week out the *Sas Nymph*, experienced a heavy gale and became unmanageable, losing badly, topsails, yards, the foremast, and the foremast, and the foremast, and the foremast.

straw away, as before.

At this juncture the *Pride of the Ocean* hove in sight and bore down to her assistance. Two of the boats were lowered and with difficulty all were taken on board the *Pride of the Ocean* and brought to London. When last seen the *Swi Nymph* was fast settling down. The loss of the *Russell Sargis* and rescue of the passengers by the *Inano Webb* and *Rainbow* have already been reported before.

The influx of emigrants into Liverpool at present surpasses anything of the sort ever before known. The majority are from Ireland, and are bound either for the United States or Canada. The price of average passages now ranges as high as £5 10, owing to the scarcity of shipping and number of passengers offering.

At Liverpool Breadstuffs had again slightly advanced, and Cotton was rather better in tone but without leading to much business.

From the seat of war in the Danube we have the first int of a new plan of Russian strategy. For particulars see the following summary.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 4, 1851.

On the 23d and 24th ult. two columns of Russians crossed the lower Danube. One, under the command of Gen. Luder, started from Galatz, at the extreme northern angle of the Dobrodoja; the other under Prince Gorchakoff himself, from Braila. They found little resistance, as the Turkish advanced forces concentrated themselves in the fortresses of Iakshiba and Matschin. The Russians have invested the two forts, and advanced, according to the last news, up to Hrasva, on the Danube, while the Turks hold the heights of Babadagh, and have concentrated their principal forces between Karassan and Kostendje, on the narrow neck between the marshes of the Danube and the Black Sea. No serious conflict has as yet taken place. We do not know the exact figures of the Russian forces which have crossed, but it is believed that they amount to about 45,000 men. The Turks in the Dobrodoja are under the command of Mustapha Pasha, and amount to twenty battalions, or from 15,000 to 20,000 men, of regular infantry; 2,000 irregulars on foot; one regiment

of regular and one of irregular cavalry—altogether 2,500 horses—with forty-eight cannons. Omar Pasha has a high idea of Mustafa Pasha's generosity. In a few days we may hear of a conflict either at Babadagh or along the wall of Trajan, between Karass and the Euxine.

Though the Emperor of Austria has often declared that in case of the Russians crossing the Danube, Austria would take a decided step on the board on Friday last Lord John Russell, that the Cabinet of Vienna strongly condemns the aggressive movements of the Czar, but still does not feel inclined to take any hostile step against Russia! Lord Clarendon, in the mean-

time, expresses his satisfaction with the straightforward (or) policy of Austria. Indeed, this does not seem as if the English Government were in earnest, even after the declaration of war against Russia. It seems really as if Urquhart were entirely right in stating that the object of England is to destroy Turkey. The Russians cross the Danube while they have an Austrian army of 130,000 men in their rear: they must therefore be fully satisfied that this army will in no case interfere with the plans of the Czar. But the fleets of England and France likewise remain idle in the Bosphorus, though it is known that the Russian fleet has left Sevastopol; and Lord Raglan has not yet left England, while the English troops are quietly en-

camped at Malta, and the French army is not yet under sail. And in under such circumstances that Lord Redcliffe is haggling with the Sheikh-el-Islam about the concessions to the Christian Ryaks, while the Greeks have risen in the mountains of Thessaly, and a conspiracy has been detected in Constantinople which ar/ends over a great portion of Bulgaria. Of course the more fanatical Turks are highly excited, and believe that the real enemy of Turkey is not the Czar, but Lord Redcliffe, the man who arrested the victorious progress of Omer Pasha, the man who, by preventing the Turkish fleet from putting to sea, caused the disaster at Sinope, and who now, instead of hurrying the English troops

to Turkey, is equipping her for the defence of the Christians, and wishes to have concessions extended to them,—as for instance the right of settling the country,—which these Christians abhor. They dread the conscription more than the capitulations, but would of course be glad if they could get rid of one of the Karadag and of the conscription. The Sheikh el Islam and Rifat Pasha have been dismissed in consequence of the intrigues of Lord Redcliffe, who fosters schism in the Turkish cabinet just at the moment when union and force are most wanted. He is the evil genius of Turkey, and the opinion begins to gain ground in England, that the Aberdeen cabinet is consciously betraying the Sultan, and working for the ultimate destruction of the empire.

tion of Turkey, under the pretense of defending its integrity and independence.

According to advances from Vienna, the treaty between England and France contains the following points: 1. The guarantee of the integrity of Turkey. 2. The formal and mutual pledge not to make territorial acquisitions. 3. The renunciation, therefore not the renewal, of the Russo-Turkish treaties. 4. The pledge not to conclude any separate treaty with Russia. The treaty is to be presented to Austria and Prussia, but it is understood that England and France will be satisfied if the German powers oblige themselves not to take the part of Russia, and to maintain a strict and

honest neutrality. The treaty with Turkey has likewise been signed; it contains stipulations for the Christian subjects of the Porte, the pledge that no separate